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CAMILION ON VERNON WALTERS' MEETING, VATICAN TRIP

PY062341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2324 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today had a 2-hour meeting with the adviser to the U.S. State Department, Ambassador Vernon Walters, with whom he dealt with "some additional affairs, such as had been foreseen last week."

The preceding information was provided last night by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion himself, who referred briefly to the interivew which he had with Ambassador Walters between 1700 and 1900 in his own house.

He added that in his conversation with Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his recent visit to the northern country there had been some topics to be treated in depth, questions which it was necessary to analyze on specific matters, and that in consequence the meeting with Walters had been organized some days ago.

With respect to his trip to the Holy See that he will begin tomorrow, he said that its object was an exchange of ideas on the current state of the mediation, and also to show the affection of the Argentine people and the confidence of our government in the papal mediation and in Cardinal Samore.

Asked about the details of the announced new form in the mediation process, he demurred from expounding on the topic.

Dr Camilion indicated that he foresees returning from the Vatican next Thursday, but if it was feasible to come back sooner, he aimed to do so.

He ended by reporting that he is scheduled to speak at the United Nations headquarters to the new General Assembly session of the world organization on 22 September, and it was deduced from this that he would depart for New York 2 or 3 days prior to that.

The foreign minister indicated that, as had been foreseen, the meeting with Walters had been carried out that day with the participation of U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudemann; and he noted in relation to an article published today in the newspaper LA PRENSA: We had thought that it would be published on a more opportune date and with adequate information.

INTERIOR MINISTER LIENDO ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY062340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Sep (NA)--The interior minister, Gen Horacio Liendo, has reported that currently there are 844 persons detained at the disposition of the executive branch, and he said that each week measures are taken which release more people from that condition.

Many of the detainees currently decline the option of leaving Argentine territory and "they prefer to keep the possibility of gaining, for example, parole status," said Liendo to a local television channel.

The minister revealed that the economic question is "the basic worry of the president of the nation, who has set as the government's priority objective the reactivation of the productive apparatus."

He denied, on the other hand, that governmental changes are being studied, and he affirmed that "neither are there any reasons for thinking of that."

FIP, POPULAR LINE MOVEMENT JOIN MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY062314 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 19 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] The Multiparty Group [Convocatoria Multipartidaria] yesterday received the conditional support of the Popular Leftist Front--FIP--whose president is Jorge Abelardo Ramos; and the unconditional allegiance of the Popular Line Movement, whose leader is Horacio Domingorena, in a new stage of the round of consultations with the rest of the national political parties.

The FIP--which was represented by Jorge Abelardo Ramos, Alberto Guerberoff, Luis Cabral, Luis Rodriguez and Simon Gomez--raised with the representatives of the Multiparty Group the necessity to expand the points set forth in the document known as the "Gathering of the Country" and "to struggle for the immediate lifting of the political recess." It also considered necessary the "quick reestablishment of democracy in Argentina" and the formulation of "a nationalist political economy, the repeal of the state of siege, the immediate freeing of all those held as political prisoners without apparent cause, and the clearing up of the situation of missing persons."

Afterwards, the representatives of the Multiparty Group met with leaders of the Popular Line Movement in the study of Dr Horacio Domingorena. The meeting was held with practically open doors and lasted for 20 minutes starting at 1915. Domingorena, who took that opportunity to criticize the advisers of Lieutenant General Viola, Guillermo Acuna Anzorena and Albano Harguindeguy, said that the movement that he directs expresses "its total adherence."

FORMER AMBASSADOR ON CASTRO'S SOUTHERN CONE PLANS

PY071742 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 7 Sep (NA)--Former Argentine Ambassador Rodolfo Baltierrez has warned that Cuban President Fidel Castro will shortly start promoting an outbreak of subversive activities in Chile and Uruguay and that Argentina will find itself "in the middle of these two countries." He noted that the only reason why Castro is not planning a subversive outbreak in Argentina is because "he is certain that the holding of immediate elections will help his strategy in an alleged constitutional regime."

Baltierrez, who made this statement to the local newspaper GACETA, noted that he is certain that "when Castro becomes less involved in Africa" he will start promoting guerrilla activity "in Latin America and particularly in Central America."

In addition, the Argentine diplomat criticized Camilion's attitude regarding the border conflict with Chile, noting that he believes his "excessive discretion" has enabled Chilean diplomats "to get some advantages through publicity of their position."

Meanwhile, he agrees with Camilion's decision to adhere to the declaration opposing the recognition of the FMLN.

He reasserted, moreover, that he supports the Argentine Government's decision regarding the sending of Argentine troops to the Sinai since "Argentina has always supported finding peaceful solutions to conflicts."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN--Vatican City, 2 Sep (TELAM)--Jose Maris Alvarez de Toledo today presented his credentials as the new Argentine ambassador to Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1519 GMT 2 Sep 81 PY]

GEN TORRELIO VILLA NAMED NEW PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC

PY041028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0751 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, who was today designated president of Bolivia, promised to search for unity and the well-being of the Bolivian people and asked that the people have faith and confidence in him.

Torrelio Villa, the commander in chief of the army, was named to this office by the Junta of Commanders, who will turn over power to him this afternoon, after more than 36 hours of tense and prolonged negotiations.

The announcement of the designation of the new president--who said that he would make known today the length of time that he will stay in power--took place early this morning at the armed forces headquarters through a joint communique of the three commanders who comprise the military triumvirate.

That document says that after exhaustive analysis of the national reality and the necessity to establish an administration with institutional unity to replace the collegial body of the Junta of Commanders, which is transitory in character, the military triumvirate has arrived at an agreement with institutional consensus to designate Gen Celso Torrelio Villa as president of the armed forces government.

The document adds that Torrelio Villa receives the unanimous support of the armed forces of the nation and that the members of the junta will retain the exclusive responsibility of commanding their respective branches.

However, it was not specified who will become the commanding general of the army, replacing the new Bolivian president. This and other details will soon be made known to the press in the course of the day, military spokesmen said.

[La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish at 1305 GMT on 4 September reports that "press sources have reported that...Gen Angel Mariscal [army chief of staff] will be new army commander in keeping with the seniority in the army."]

The document says that in this manner the suitable leeway will be provided for the new president to be able to exercise the high government functions in order to overcome the grave national problems.

It noted that the air force had put forth as an alternative candidate the name of a citizen of recognized standing, retired colonel and President of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) Julio Sanjines Goitia.

But despite this patriotic alternative and with the high sentiment of institutional unity, the army and the naval force agreed on the decision to designate Torrelio Villa as president of Bolivia.

After the reading of this document, the president-designate said: Faithful to my tradition of honor in all aspects of my official life, I will know how to guide the Bolivian nation along the paths of progress, seeking by all means the well-being and unity of the Bolivian people.

Torrelio Villa has been considered a potential president since 2 days ago, but negotiations stagnated because of the opposition shown by the air force.

The air force had issued a statement in which it reasserted its support for Sanjines Goitia--this was apparently the reason why a solution could not be reached yesterday--but after exhaustive negotiations it agreed to withdraw its candidate and support Torrelio Villa's appointment.

Thus, the ruling junta has stayed in power exactly 1 month after receiving it from Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned the Presidency on 4 August when he was pressured by the military rebellion in Santa Cruz.

Torrelio Villa was considered Garcia Meza's right-hand man during the latter's administration, since he was first promoted to commander of the army military school, later to interior minister, and to army commander after the unsuccessful rebellion of 27 June that was led by Generals Humberto Cayonja and Lucio Anez Rivero.

During the month it stayed in power, the situation did not improve; on the contrary, it seemed to have deteriorated since the majority of nations that maintained diplomatic relations with Bolivia did not recognize the new regime.

This diplomatic recognition, particularly by the United States, was considered vital for getting those foreign loans needed to solve the Bolivian economic crisis.

It was then that domestic pressures, particularly by the armed forces and other national sectors, began to build up for the appointment of a president; who it was said had to be appointed with the consensus of the armed forces and who also had to be able enough to achieve foreign recognition of the regime and the unity of the Bolivian people and military institutions.

Because of all these reasons, the army had proposed the appointment of General Torrelio Villa, but this appointment was opposed by the air force. The exhaustive negotiations caused a local newspaper to issue the harshest criticism against what it called personal interests that were blocking a solution to the problem.

Referring to the stagnation which brought back to memory that which took place in 1979 when the National Congress had delayed the designation of a new president of the republic, the newspaper MERIDIANO reported that the scene we are showing before the world is quite shameful.

But an agreement was finally achieved this morning on the designation of a president, who announced that this afternoon he will address the nation, when he will set the guidelines of his government program and point out the plan to pull the country out of the serious economic recession it is now experiencing.

Army Communique on Appointment

PY041342 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Army Public Relations Department issued a communique at 0300 in which it states that the honorable Junta of Commanders has appointed Gen Celso Torrelio as new Bolivian president and that he will assume his duties during a ceremony to be held this afternoon at 1530 [1930 GMT] at Government House.

The communique states: The honorable Junta of Commanders, in keeping with the aspirations of the Bolivian people and of the armed forces, has appointed Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa the new Bolivian president. He will assume his duties today at 1530 [1930 GMT] during a ceremony to be held at Government House.

The communique notes: The objective of this decision is to achieve the social peace and economic stability aspired to by the Bolivian people.

Consequently, and in keeping with the high interests of the fatherland, the members of the armed forces and all Bolivian citizens must help to keep a calm atmosphere and trust the decision made by the armed forces since all citizens can rely on those guarantees granted by the government to all Bolivians in compliance with the constitution and the law which is being enforced.

La Paz, 4 September 1981, Army General Command Public Relations Department

Torrelio Inaugural Speech

PY042315 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2127 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Inaugural speech by President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa given in the main hall of Quemado Palace in La Paz--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the Dean of the Honorable Supreme Court and representative of his excellency the president of the Supreme Court; general, commander in chief of the air force; rear admiral, commander of the Bolivian Naval Force; Messrs Ministers; ecclesiastical authorities; Messrs Generals, chiefs of staff of the air force, the naval force and of the army; General, chief of staff of the general command, of the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces; ladies and gentlemen:

Bolivians: I assume the responsibility of the government today by decision of the nation's armed forces, fully aware of the difficult situation that the country is facing within one of the most serious crises--moral, economic and political--that our republican way of life has ever experienced.

Having been selected by the nation's armed forces, to which I belong and to whom I owe my allegiance, I call on all of them to join their efforts with mine to serve the fatherland and to get it out of chaos and anarchy. [applause]

The full sense of responsibility that I have for my institution and for my fatherland has always led me, within the various functions that I have undertaken, to act with a sense of responsibility and unhesitating decision when I make the decisions that circumstances demand.

Therefore, on assuming the functions of president today, at a critical time for the country, I wish to make it known that I will govern subject to legal order and with the law in my hands, something that I have always done. [applause]

I call on all Bolivians to assimilate my words and I invite them to actively participate in getting the country to generate a national conduct of patriotism that will mean love for the fatherland, and thus all together we will be able to progressively get out of the critical situation that we now find ourselves in.

It is my intention to channel the institutional reorganization of the armed forces, the basis and lifeblood of our nation, subject to our military rules and regulations and always observing the vertical respect for the heirarchy. [applause]

I must also warn all the population that any attempt to destabilize the nation and the government that is responsible for leading it will be severely punished under the unavoidable reign of law. [applause]

I would do wrong if I did not refer to the purpose of reorganization and reconstruction that I wish to undertake and if I did not outline, by priority, the requirements that are needed for complete stability and for collective prosperity.

In order to do so I must substantially stress the economic crisis that the nation is experiencing within an economic and financial blockade that is strangling the country and which is provoking the weakening on the internal private and public economic sectors.

In order to resolve this unpostponable problem, the government of the armed forces will seek, with a maximum of speed, the normalization of our relations within the international consensus and with the agreements that are necessary with the IMF. Thus we will achieve economic resources that will tend to satisfy the most urgent public and private economic and financial resources.

At the same time we will channel the flow of investment in the country in such a way that it will permit a reactivation of the economy, seeking a continuous and harmonious regional and national development.

In addition to the aforementioned measures, we will clean up public expenditure on the basis of austerity, morality and the reorganization of the administration with the intention of increasing internal savings and fiscal capitalization.

The government will give top attention to a tax reorganization that will instill in the population the idea of the citizen's rights and the principle of parallel obligations.

In the agricultural sector we will give it maximum support for its overall development with the intention of becoming self-sufficient in our vital requirements in the consumer field and at the same time generate surpluses for export. Today, the ever-increasing demand for food throughout the world opens up an extensive market for the country that has unsuspected projections in its demand.

We also count on the military-campesino pact, that continues to be in full force, as the motor that will outline the development of agroindustry and that will attend to the needs of the peasant majority. [applause]

Bolivia, a country that is essentially and traditionally based on mining, needs to intensively take advantage of its mineral wealth, and in order to do so, there is nothing better than to give stimulus to private initiative and to clean up the fiscal administration of the main state mining enterprises with the opening of new mines, with the development of reserves that have not been used and with the implementation of new technology that will improve our profit indexes. [applause]

The government will be inflexible when turning the state enterprises that have deficits into profitable ones. They will be well administrated and the disorder that has increased over the years will be done away with.

Gold exploitation, that has been forgotten and postponed, will be rechanneled through adequate legal measures that will permit the state to fully exploit this sector on the basis of new technology and on studies that have been thoroughly carried out. The stability of our currency, its support and the country's debt capacity so demand it.

Within the energy sector we are aware of the existence of profitable and multipurpose projects that can generate large profits, such as Misikhuni, in Cochabamba; (Rositas), in Santa Cruz; and others in various parts of the republic; which, at the same time as permitting the creation of energy sources for the industrial development of those parts of the country, will be the priority basis for an overall agricultural expansion in those areas of influence.

The development of reserves and the exploitation of our wealth, especially hydrocarbons and gas, will also merit our full attention, because in this sector with only the implementation the gas pipeline to Brazil the government's coffers will receive a large amount of money.

The exploitation of iron and the implementation of the steel sector will also merit our attention with the intention of guaranteeing the development of the metal-working industry and of other demands within the commitments that the country has taken on within the Andean Pact, something that we are obliged to comply with.

The patriotic imperative, which has been permanently postponed, of the development of the far-flung regions of the fatherland has also not escaped national awareness, including the dynamic control of our borders. In order to face this historic challenge we must think about giving the country a trunkline with its corresponding appendages within its extensive territory. Thus, by joining the country from north to south and east to west, the creation of areas of influence will be made possible. These areas will be based mainly on agricultural exploitation and the creation of agroindustries which will provide vital consumer goods and will satisfy the large external demand. [applause]

Bolivia, aware of its democratic tradition, states its full support for the principle of human rights and respect of citizens' rights within the legal principles and the laws that are the framework of the state's power. [applause]

Regarding the international sector, we Bolivians want to participate actively in order to responsibly comply with our commitments. Therefore, we believe in and respect the principles of the legal equality of nations, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention and the free self-determination of nations. [applause]

We are on the side of the nations that, like ourselves, contribute to the implementation of economic interdependency and the establishment of impartiality regarding the prices of our raw materials and other legal rules and regulations, which as proposals are today being debated in order to seek a new international economic order.

Within the continent the government of the armed forces will firmly support and maintain the principles of Andean, Amazon and River Plate basin integration processes. It will seek continental harmony within the exchange, complementation, recognition and execution of programs for developing joint economic and technical resources.

Our dearest desire and permanent national objective is that of our maritime demand, a principle that will be maintained by the government as a part of the national spirit. [applause]

Our relations with the church will be maintained at a high level of understanding and mutual respect.

It would be unjust to forget that the republic, as a whole, has been degraded before the world with the accusation that it is a country of drug traffickers. This accusation has been launched by bad Bolivians from abroad and it has been organized within the ancestral fatherland by the bad conduct of those who, without thinking about the scope of their illegal activities and in their excessive zeal for profits, have made the nation the laughing-stock of the world.

My government, which has absolutely nothing to do with this illegal activity, commits all its efforts to clean up, before international and internal consensus, this accusation that has muddied the population as a whole. [applause, shouts]

I am aware that to fight and uproot this blemish from the country merits special attention and a large amount of resources, including the decisive desire that will successfully permit the achievement of such an arduous task. It is not only a task for the government and the people, it is also a task for humanity as a whole and for all those countries and organizations that are undertaking this task.

Before concluding, I would like to mention that all the ministers of the Cabinet have given me, with the disinterestedness that characterizes them, their resignations. It is the purpose of my government to immediately name the new cabinet that will accompany me in this difficult and great task of governing the destiny of the fatherland. [applause]

Bolivians: All that I have said is the vivid reflection of my best desires for the good of the institution and of the fatherland, but my words would just be mere statements or just another speech if I did not count on the decisive support of each and every Bolivian who is a part and a whole of the anguish that Bolivia is experiencing.

We desire a show of public spirit and patriotism from all Bolivians, civilians and the armed forces. We need a reencounter, not only within a framework of spiritual harmony, but more from within an aura of faith and hope in order to build, all of us, the great national destiny.

Thus, I call on all Bolivians to unite in their efforts behind the best of purposes of the government of the armed forces so that our desires and efforts will get Bolivia off the edge of the abyss, once and for all, into which the bad Bolivians wish to push it. [applause, shouts]

The president, as of now and for the future, counts on the support of all Bolivians to enable him to build the historical destiny of Bolivia. Thank you very much. [applause, shouts and slogans]

Bernal's Speech at Ceremony

PY042253 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Speech by Air Force Commander in Chief Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira during the swearing-in ceremony of the new president of the nation, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, at Government House in La Paz--live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa; Mr Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez; Messrs Ministers of State; Mr Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; Messrs Chiefs of Staff of the Three Armed Forces Branches; Mr Commander General of the Police; Messrs Generals, Commanders and Officers of the Armed Forces and the Bolivian Police; Messrs Members of La Paz Supreme Court of Justice; fellow countrymen:

The Bolivian people are fully aware of the reasons and the difficult circumstances which have forced the Junta of Commanders in Chief to take over the government of the nation.

We did so imbued with the purest Bolivian feeling and in the conviction that it was the only way to stop, at that crucial moment, certain developments which were threatening to plunge the armed forces into a fratricidal confrontation whose unfathomable consequences would have benefited only those who, compelled by petty alien interests, are doing their best to undermine national awareness and to disintegrate the armed forces.

At that point, when we jointly took over the Presidency of the Nation, on behalf of the armed forces as a whole, we agreed with our utmost sincerity, that ours would be a transition and a quasiconstitutional [paraconstitucional] government, as it has been in fact. We also dicided that we would remain as leaders of the country's supreme interests only for as long as strictly necessary to restore peace, harmony and hierarchic order within the armed forces, in the face of threats of internal disruption and to heal the wounds inflicted in its ranks by events which are common knowledge.

We would, in sum, reorganize swiftly without factionalism, emotionalism or opportunistic attitudes the state apparatus and make it ready to begin, as soon as possible, its evolution toward the state of law to whose attainment all of we Bolivians, both military and civilians, must contribute patriotically and without reservations.

By making an assessment of the situation, we feel that the Junta of Commanders in Chief, acting as president of the nation, has fulfilled the above-mentioned basic objectives. Social peace and harmony has been fully restored. The unity of the armed forces and their allegiance to their proper commanders has been secured. The reorganization of the public sector began through austerity measures issued last week. The people's belief in their institutions has been restored.

The negotiations with the IMF and other international organizations have been resumed. Through their cooperation we will not only aleviate the economic and financial crisis but will also further national development.

With the help of a highly proficient cabinet we have finally reorganized public administration substantially improving the country's domestic image thanks to all these actions and measures.

Having attained the most immediate and priority goals, the Junta of Commanders in chief of the Armed Forces has fulfilled its commitment to Bolivia and now, in order to expedite the actions of the government and allow it to carry out subsequent tasks in keeping with the initial objectives in an organized and coordinated manner, the junta has decided to appoint a president who, having the broadest possible concensus from the very beginning of his term, will have the support necessary to supply the stability and personal touch which this historical and political phase calls for.

In turning over the Presidency of the Nation to Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, let us pray to God, on behalf of all our comrades and the Bolivian people, that his actions be always guided by our maker and may they be in keeping with our humanist, Christian and nationalistic values which are aimed at bringing happiness to our nation, above anything else.

The commanders in chief of the armed forces branches and all the comrades of the armed forces, as militarymen committed to the nation and as zealous guardians of the nation's fate, will keep close watch over his actions to see that his best efforts are spent on fulfilling the desire of our community. Thank you.

PRESIDENT TORRELIO VILLA APPOINTS NEW CABINET

PY080214 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0055 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Swearing-in ceremony of new Bolivian Cabinet presided over by Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa in La Paz--live]

[Text] [Torrelio Villa] We have initiated a new government term within the process established by the armed forces of the nation, and in view of the resignation by the ministers of state it is necessary to appoint the new cabinet. In accordance with Article 99 of the national constitution, which states that it is the president's exclusive prerogative to appoint his assistants, it is decreed:

1. The following citizens are appointed ministers of state in their respective posts:

Foreign affairs and religion	Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia
Interior, migration and justice	Col Romulo Mercado (Barriga)
National defense	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Aeronautics minister	Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera
Finance	Col Javier Anibal Alcoreza Melgarejo
Planning and coordination	Adolfo Linares Arraya
Education and culture	Lt Col Juan Vera Antezana
Transport and communications	Air Force Col Hector Cabellero Cardozo
Industry, commerce and tourism	Lucio Paz Rivero
Labor and labor development	Col Guido Suarez Castellon
Mines and metallurgy	Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado
Agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs	Air Force Lt Col Carlos Villarroel (Arias)
Energy and hydrocarbons	Jorge Zamora
Public health and social security	Arnold Houfmang
Urban development and housing	Navy Capt Edmundo Pereira Torrico
Minister secretary general of Presidency of the Republic	Dr Juan Carlos Duran Salcedo
Minister secretary general of integration	Edgar Millares Reyes
Minister secretary of press and information	Jaime Humerez Seleme

2. The appointed ministers of state will take their posts today.

Signed: Government Palace, La Paz City, 7 September 1981
Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, president of the republic

President's Speech

PY080246 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0101 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text of speech by Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa given at ceremony in which the new Cabinet was installed at Quemado Palace in La Paz--live]

[Text] Messrs the Commanders of the Armed Forces; Messr the General Chief of the Joint Staff; Messrs Ministers; Messrs Generals, Chiefs, Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Ranks of the Nation's Armed Forces; Messrs Chiefs and Officers of the National Police Force; political and administrative authorities; ladies and gentlemen:

I address the Bolivian people at one of the most difficult times that the country is experiencing to inform them of the measures to be adopted by my government in order to reorient Bolivia's everyday life.

I have chosen this occasion to formulate them precisely on the day that the new Cabinet is installed. These decisions close a stage and mark the beginning of what must be a new way of life for all Bolivians.

Aware of this historical fact, stemming from current exceptional circumstances, I wish to say that the basic political objective of my government will be that of achieving, within a 3-year period, legal, administrative and institutional reorganization that will allow the gradual and progressive steps that will lead to the exercise of national democracy.

The normalization that we are seeking will not lead to chaos and anarchy and will fundamentally depend on the calm conduct and the political maturity of the Bolivian people.

The armed forces are a fundamental factor for national integration and unity. They are the last bastion for containing extremism. If they are weakened or splintered it would mean that the fundamental bases of national organization would be involved.

The exclusive exercise of power weakens and it would be an institutional contradiction to burden the fatherland's principal institution with all the responsibilities of government.

Therefore, fully aware of reality, we are going on to conquer the future along the path of the reencounter of all Bolivians, of the unity of civilians and the armed forces and the country's institutionalization that will allow us to achieve a complete and effective national peace.

Guided by these purposes, the government of the armed forces will promote a political and social consensus that will guarantee internal peace, something that is necessary to start the process for institutional normalization and to achieve the country's economic recovery, a prior condition to strengthening national coexistence.

I would not be loyal to my conscience if I did not indicate that the economic situation is serious and the need to face the facts with solutions that will (?lighten) the seriousness of the crisis and that will achieve the conditions for stability and security that will permit our economic recovery.

Bolivia's economic recovery demands, as a very necessary condition, the tenacious work of all Bolivians and external support. Therefore, the normalization of our foreign relations will be one of our most immediate tasks, with top priority.

I am convinced that if God has burdened me with all this responsibility he will know how to guide my steps and he will give me the support of the Bolivian people to carry out this mission with honor and get the country out of the abyss.

Messrs Ministers: You have a great task before you and we must ge out of our isolation, (?indecision) and out of the crisis. We must carry out a fight without quarter in order to overcome the shame of drug trafficking. Destiny has thrown us a challenge and we must accept it.

I have clearly outlined our political and government objectives and our conduct must be subject to them. We must undertake a fruitful task, based on the common [word indistinct] of the great national problems, because the country needs the implementation of conditions that will lead to an effective political coexistence.

Therefore, I will make every effort to govern with all of the Bolivian people and I will demand the participation of all those who share the desires of the people and the nation without any conditions other than their honesty and capability.

We must have exemplary public conduct and the total responsibility in our duties, as those who govern.

On giving you my full confidence and expressing my gratitude, Messrs Ministers, I am sure that you will have the necessary strength to face and conquer all and any obstacles in the path of the task that awaits you. I reiterate my confidence in you and my hope that further and beyond our current difficulties the future, [words indistinct] tells us, that with the joint effort of its sons and the protection of God, the Bolivian people will also win in its fight to make Bolivia a dignified, hard-working and prosperous nation. Thank you very much. [applause]

Foreign Minister's Speech

PY080340 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Answering speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia on behalf of new Cabinet at swearing-in ceremony of new Cabinet in La Paz--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President; Messrs Ministers of State; commanders of the forces; church, civilian and military authorities; ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Cabinet which I have the honor to represent, I wish to convey to Your Excellency our gratitude for our appointment in present circumstances. This represents a serious responsibility before the nation, because Bolivia is experiencing times full of uncertainty, but also ones of great challenges.

In agreement with the president's statements, we take the liberty to point out some of the objectives of the policy which the government intends to adopt in this phase. The country has to face a period of sacrifice and hard work and for this it needs peace, stability and laws.

Therefore, one of the main tasks is that of achieving the means for regaining credibility and for restoring the name and image of the republic within the exercise of democracy, more so as a means of life than as incidental options, which--it is true--must be adequately adapted to avoid their distortion.

It is the current government's purpose to participate in the international community with the support of the capable values (?inherent) to its citizens and national institutions, which we must rescue.

At present we cannot talk about history nor of the future without taking into account the main protagonist of the life of a nation. I am talkigg about the peoples as a whole, of the manual and intellectual workers, peasants, middle-class people and responsible businessmen. A government must take care to better distribute wealth and public tasks. Social aspects make the main resource of a nation its human resources.

Our society requires a great effort to attain the material and spiritual well-being of the majority sectors. A desire to serve and not only to profit is what matters. We need to undertake the great task of achieving a convergence of forces, the unity and cohesiveness at every level of our domestic life. Let us not let difficulties scare us. All paths are open when one has a clear conscience.

In addition to the financial crisis, we have other difficulties which shake and disturb social stability. The deplorable presence of a moral decadence in some national sectors cannot be a secondary concern, but one of a priority nature in the public and administrative spheres.

We will fully engage in the eradication of drug trafficking.

Development is closely linked with international trade. We will always demand compensatory prices for our raw material as a basis of the income which will allow the recovery of our economy.

Absorbed in the rights of nations, aside from human rights, the natural rights of the nations should be observed and respected in the same way that those of human beings are.

We will maintain the sacred Bolivian right of returning to the sea within the already established framework by the American states in the historical agreement signed on October 1979 which states Bolivia's right to have a useful and sovereign port on its Pacific coast without the need for territorial compensations.

On this opportunity I wish to point out that the national government will respect all the international treaties and commitments which the republic has undertaken. [applause]

PEASANT GROUP EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR TORRELIO

PY051535 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Bolivian Peasant Confederation has issued a four-point communique in which it expresses its support for the armed forces and the appointed president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa.

The peasant confederation has issued this support in view of the enforcement of the military-peasant pact and it has issued the proper instructions in this regard to its rank and file throughout the country.

The communique notes that after overcoming the institutional crisis recently experienced by the Bolivian Armed Forces, the Bolivian Peasant Confederation hereby expresses its deep appreciation to the armed forces for taking a decision in keeping with its patriotic tradition and high responsibility and because the nation is now on a path to achieve national development and the well-being of all Bolivians disregarding sectorial and personal interests.

[Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0856 GMT on 5 September carries an item datelined La Paz, 5 September in which it says: "Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action Party (AIN), has stated in Santa Cruz where he resides, that his party is willing to cooperate if it is so requested."

[The item goes on: "Political parties and their leaders have abstained from making the usual statements issued during any national development since at present all political and union activities are outlawed."]

BERNAL, GARCIA MEZA DENY DRUG-TRAFFICKING CHARGES

PY050129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0016 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, member of the ruling Bolivian junta, and former President Gen Luis Garcia Meza today angrily denied news media charges of alleged involvement in drug-trafficking activities.

In a brief communique to local news media, General Bernal claimed that extremist ideologies are to blame for these paid and ill-intended campaigns based on information provided by unknown sources.

A report carried by an international news agency and published by several local newspapers, quoting a New York TIMES article, stated that Gen Waldo Bernal and former President Gen Garcia Meza were on the payroll of the drug traffickers for covering up for the latters' activities.

General Bernal told the local journalists today that he denied these accusations and charged that a few bad Bolivians were busy publishing reports which help disseminate extremist ideologies.

He added that the people know very well who are behind these campaigns which are aimed at destabilizing the armed forces and the government and at creating an unfavorable atmosphere.

As to the former president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, he told the evening daily ULTIMA HORA that the National Antidrug Council was created under his administration and, therefore, he could hardly be involved in this activity.

Garcia Meza said that he is prepared to go to both military and civilian courts to prove that he has never received a single gram of cocaine.

"We know that all these reports have the ill intention of harming our prestige within the armed forces because our behavior within them has always been straightforward and we are in no way involved with those who are harming the fatherland's image at the international and domestic levels," Garcia Meza said.

The former chief of state resigned from the Presidency on 4 August after a military uprising broke out in Santa Cruz. He was replaced by a junta of commanders in chief whose members are Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa and Rear Adm Oscar Pammo.

CASTANEDA COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR SITUATION

FL042349 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexico today rejected the statement contained in the declaration released in Caracas, Venezuela, by nine countries to the effect that there had been an attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, and added that it will not break relations with that Central American country. Mexico's Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda made the announcement and went on to say that the declaration is totally false. "We reject it. To promote rapprochement between the representatives of the fighting Salvadoran political forces in order to reestablish harmony in the country and avoid meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador is not intervening, it is just the opposite."

Castaneda said Mexico did not recognize the opposition as the legitimate government or even as a belligerent force in the declaration issued with the French Government, but merely as a representative political force which should participate in the negotiations if a political solution is sought. "We believe," he said, "that if such a negotiation is not conducted, there will be no end to the bloodshed and the growing deterioration of the situation. The Salvadoran people's free determination must be assured, and the necessary conditions must be created for respecting the people's will by means of authentically free elections and other means proper to a democratic system."

Foreign Secretary Castaneda added that far from being an act of intervention, the joint French-Mexican declaration is a sincere effort to assure the free self-determination of the Salvadoran people. "The Mexican Government has never supported either side of the conflict with weapons or economic aid, and has not supported any of that country's political parties. That is the plain truth. The only thing we want is to put an end to the suffering of the Salvadoran people."

Castaneda asserted that it is absurd to appeal to the international community so that, within the framework of the United Nations which is an institution devoted to the preservation of peace, it can carry out an act of intervention. He stated that Mexico has observed the violence caused by the civil strife in El Salvador. "We have witnessed during the past 2 years the unbridled activity of groups identifed with the institutional apparatus. Thousands of persons have been liquidated, often brutally, which is why we cannot remain aloof and insensitive to that suffering."

These concepts, contained in a communique made public today, were reasserted in a press conference the Mexican foreign secretary granted immediately after the release of the document. He pointed out that the main reason for Mexico and France to decide to issue the joint communique was the growing violence in El Salvador which is constantly worsening--to a greater degree each time the rights of man are systematically violated. It is reaching the point of internationalization of the conflict, which is why we believed that due to the prevailing conditions, it was necessary to check this process.

However, the Mexican official said that at this time it is not proper for Mexico to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador. He added that Mexico will not use the San Jose accord as a means of political pressure on those countries which have demonstrated an open disagreement with the decision adopted by the Mexican Government.

LOPEZ PORTILLO-LUCAS MEETING POSTPONED: DETAILS

PA040054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (AFP)--"The situation prevailing in Guatemala and in the relations between Guatemala and Mexico was the cause of the postponement of the meeting between the presidents of the two countries, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda explained today.

At a press conference, the foreign secretary referred to the meeting scheduled between Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and his Guatemalan counterpart Romeo Lucas last Saturday, which was postponed indefinitely. It was decided, Castaneda said, that current conditions were not the most favorable for such a meeting.

Guatemala, where three leftwing organizations threatened to kill the Mexican chief of state for his support of Belize's independence, is one of the 12 countries that have declared opposition to the French-Mexican declaration that recognizes the Salvadoran guerrilla opposition as a representative political force to be intervention in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

Castaneda denied that the case of Belize was the cause for the meeting's postponement, especially since the Guatemalan Government requested the meeting specifically to discuss that issue. The minister recalled that Guatemala will not recognize Belize's independence, which will be proclaimed on 21 September, due to a dispute with it over the ownership of two cays. However, he said that the Guatemalan decision to refrain from military invasion of Belize was encouraging, despite this.

MILITARY REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH PRESIDENT

FL041736 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Speaking on behalf of Mexico's Armed Forces, Secretary (Minister) of National Defense Gen Felix Galvan Lopez has reiterated the military's solidarity with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo following the president's fifth government report.

Galvan Lopez said that there is very high morale within the military and a reasoned and encouraging loyalty to institutions, a deep-rooted nationalism and a deep faith in the Mexican revolution. In this regard, the pro-government newspaper EL NACIONAL states that the secretary (minister) of national defense reiterated the strict solidarity of the military toward the president's objectives and said that there is no chance that this determination will change, no matter how ingenious the ruse or how elaborate the scheme. And there is deep and historic sense in his words: "Neither from within or without will they be able to split us up or draw us away from the difficult but fertile, sound and vigorous course of institutionalism," the pro-government paper adds.

In conclusion, EL NACIONAL states that "this is a renewed phase of loyalty in our exemplary armed forces."

GALVAN LOPEZ DENIES PRESENCE OF GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS

PA051305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1858 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (EFE)--The secretary of national defense, Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, today denied that Guatemalan guerrillas are receiving military training in Mexico.

The military chief said that he had personally overflown the Mexico-Guatemala border area and had visited the places where the guerrillas reportedly were. He said that he found no signs of guerrillas.

General Galvan Lopez added that the absence of Guatemalan guerrillas in Mexico was also confirmed by Guatemalan officers whom he invited to overfly the zone.

The secretary of national defense said that the Mexican-Guatemalan border is calm.

MINISTER DE OTEYZA DENIES OIL SALES CONDITIONED

PA071800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (EFE)--Mexico sells oil to Central American and Caribbean countries without political discrimination, Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, stated here today in this capital.

The differences that might emerge between Mexico and the rest of the countries must be discussed in the proper forums, particularly in the UN, he added.

De Oteyza firmly denied that Mexico conditions its economic assistance to countries, stressing that to do so "would be like punishing the citizens of the countries. The citizens have nothing to do with the policies of their leaders."

The official stressed that Mexico will continue to send oil to Central American and Caribbean countries, totally fulfilling the cooperation agreement which Mexico and Venezuela signed in 1980.

In conclusion, he indicated that Mexico knows perfectly well how to distinguish between political and economic problems. "Therefore," he noted, "the sale of hydrocarbons to the countries that signed the San Jose agreement will continue without interferences of any sort."

NEW CLIENTS FOR PETROLEUM EXPORTS LISTED

PA062240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--Colombia, Uruguay, England, Italy and South Korea are Mexico's new oil clients, Jose Andres de Oteyza, patrimony and industrial development secretary, announced today in this capital.

De Oteyza said that after the June crisis when exportations decreased by some 500,000 barrels daily, the list of clients was purged, the market recovered, the bitter pill was swallowed.

De Oteyza said that due to the crisis the country lost approximately $600 million. He said the U.S. Government, which as of today will be receiving 200,000 barrels daily, is one of the new buyers of Mexican oil.

De Oteyza did not state the amount of oil that Mexico is selling to Uruguay, Colombia, Italy, England and South Korea, or when it will start shipping it.

Mexico's most important clients up to last May were Spain, Japan, several U.S. companies, France, Israel, Brazil, Canada and the Central American countries.

De Oteyza also revealed that Mexico is selling its light oil at $34 per barrel and the heavy at $28.50. Mexico is exporting approximately 1.2 million barrels daily.

COSTA RICA

U.S. DELEGATION TALKS TO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

PA041458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] During the meeting of Luis Alberto Monge, National Liberation Party presidential candidate, with the U.S. delegation headed by Congressman Thomas E. Petri, representative from Wisconsin, Monge said that he will not ask the United States for military aid during his administration. However, he did stress that the country needs U.S. financial aid to solve its social problems resulting from inflation and the world's economic impact.

Monge told the members of the U.S. delegation visiting our country that this is the opportunity for the United States to prove that it not only aligns itself with military and dictatorial governments in order to face communism; by giving attention and aid to Costa Rica, it can prove to the world that it can associate with a democracy in an effort to find a solution to the problems affecting our countries.

At the end of the meeting with Monge, representative Petri and U.S. Ambassador Francis McNeil termed the meeting very positive.

The U.S. delegation met with President Rodrigo Carazo for approximately an hour and a half to analyze the situation in the region. At the end of the meeting Petri said that the United States is interested in knowing more about what is taking place in the region and in Costa Rica and that is why we have shown interest in the views of democratic leaders of the country. It is a way of supporting the democratic system without meddling in the internal affairs of a country, Petri pointed out. He said that he will report on the information he has obtained during his tour.

Finally, U.S. Ambassador McNeil said that the visit of several U.S. missions in recent months represents the Reagan administration's interest in improving relations with Central American countries. There is utmost interest in strengthening relations and improving U.S. policy, which has not been the best in recent years, Ambassador McNeil pointed out. First-hand information was obtained during this visit which can help the United States to better understand the situation in Central America.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN, FDR DENY U.S. ACCUSATION OF CUBAN PRESENCE

PA052218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (AFP)--The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA [AIP], a news agency linked to the Salvadoran opposition, reported here that the FMLN challenged the U.S. State Department today to "show proof of the alleged presence of Cubans in El Salvador."

Recent statements from the U.S. State Department pointed out "the participation of Cuban advisers" in the leftist groups struggling in El Salvador against Napoleon Duarte's regime which is supported by Ronald Reagan's government.

Jesus Urquilla, representative of the FMLN and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in Central America, told AIP that "the propaganda offensive of the Reagan administration about the alleged presence of Cuban advisers forecasts an increase of U.S. intervention in Central America."

"Alexander Haig has not represented a single piece of evidence to support his words," Urquilla added, "and he will not be able to do so, because he knows that he is lying to the world. We challenge him to prove his lies," Urquilla said.

Urguilla pointed out that "Haig has been one of the promoters of the bloodbath in our country. He has contributed to it by sending both military advisers and the weapons with which our people are being wiped out. Haig and his government are the interventionists," he stressed. "They are the ones who want to start a war of incalculable proportions throughout the area."

Urquilla concluded by saying that "the Cubans are not in El Salvador. Our people and their people's army, on their own, will defeat the dictatorship on the battlefield, even with the U.S. presence. But bear in mind that the United States is the one responsible for the prolongation of the war."

FMLN SAYS U.S. ENVOY HINTON 'TRUE PROCONSUL'

PA051555 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] In recent years, our people have been observing the repeat of a situation that has already taken place in other parts of the world. We are referring to the interventionist escalation of U.S. imperialism. This escalation has been increasing in proportion to the just and heroic liberation struggle of our people. The very same formula that U.S. imperialism used in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic is now being employed in our country, bringing pain and suffering to our people.

U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton himself recently admitted in a speech at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that U.S. aid to the dictatorship in 1978 and 1979 had been less than $10 million but that in 1980, this aid was increased sevenfold to $70 million, and that so far this year, this aid has reached $135.7 million.

Although we are sure that the true figures are higher than those publicly admitted by Hinton, they are indicative of the imperialist plan for intervention in our country, of the plan to support a regime that, instead of solving our people's serious economic and social problems, has committed genocide without precedent in our country's history.

The most abhorrent aspect of this multimillion-dollar aid that imperialism cynically calls proper, is that right behind it comes deadly aid in the form of military advisers and arms to murder and torture our people. So far, 20,000 persons have been victims of the macabre assistance that a U.S. State Department aide once shamelessly dared call to nonlethal. It includes chemical and bacteriological weapons, napalm, 500-lb bombs, mortars, grenades, rifles, bullets, advisers, torture, disappearances, murder. This is what our people have seen of the U.S. aid, which is nothing but coarse and shameless intervention.

This meddling in our internal affairs has reached the degree that now we see Hinton everywhere. Hinton directs economic policies. Hinton decides what is and what is not meddling in our internal affairs. Hinton directs foreign policy. Hinton says how raids should be carried out in the neighborhoods. Hinton stops coups d'etat. Hinton serves as negotiator between Duarte and the businessmen. That is, Ambassador Hinton has become the true proconsul of an imperialist power.

In view of this situation, we have to say we are surprised by statements characterizing as intervention in El Salvador's domestic affairs our recognition by France and Mexico. The French-Mexican declaration was a natural response to the genocidal acts being carried out against a people and to the just and heroic striggle of this people. It was a response in favor of a just solution to the conflict we are enduring. This type of response is characteristic of democratic awareness.

As our people see it, U.S. imperialism is definitely the only interventionism that we know.

No to imperialist intervention in our country.

RELATIONS TO CONTINUE WITH FRANCE, MEXICO

PA040035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government is not for the moment contemplating a severance of relations with the governments of Mexico and France, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said at a press conference today.

The minister noted that the government has undertaken various actions to express its rejection of the French-Mexican declaration, which recognizes the Salvadoran guerrillas as a representative political force. One of these was a protest at the United Nations. "We believe that the actions taken thus far have been proper, so that our people will be respected and so that it will be clear that we will not accept interference by governments of any kind," Chavez Mena declared.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Government's adherence to the French-Mexican declaration, the Salvadoran foreign minister said that he had no official knowledge of this.

French Mission Cancels Visit

PA060109 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The French mission scheduled to arrive here today cancelled its visit for security reasons and went elsewhere from Guatemala, Mrs Nicolle Pougaton de Chevez, French charge d'affairs, reported.

The French diplomat said that the French Government advised the mission, which was from the National Assembly and not from the Foreign Ministry as reported, to cancel its trip to El Salvador in view of existing misunderstandings and public threats.

Mrs Pougaton de Chevez explained that, unfortunately, there were some misunderstandings and mistakes on the purpose of the visit, "which had been planned months ago in Paris, long before the Mexican-French decision. Its only purpose was to promote relations, to discover the status of existing agreements and of French-Latin American relations. The mission was formed by a group of deputies and it never stopped in Mexico as rumored," Mrs Pougaton de Chevez indicated.

She added that the French Government considered it unnecessary to expose French officials to danger abroad after receiving threats following the Mexican-French decision and after the assassination of French Ambassador Louis Delamare in Beirut today.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Foreign Ministry spokesmen confirmed that the French mission had cancelled its visit, though they did not say why.

Civic Groups To Unite

PA051618 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] This month civic organizations in the country's principal cities will start to create a national front. This step will be taken in reaction to the foreign intervention in El Salvador's domestic affairs represented by the Mexican-French recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN extremist organizations, said spokesmen of the organizing commission.

The spokesmen said that the meetings will consider a report from Mexico saying that "Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, in reading his annual report to the Mexican Congress last Monday, said that Mexico had recognized the FDR and the FMLN as a political force in El Salvador because Mexico considers them representatives of the Salvadoran people."

The spokesmen explained that the meetings or symposiums will analyze Lopez Portillo's statement that "just as the ties of friendship between Mexico and the revolutions of Cuba and Nicaragua become stronger because Mexico believes that each country has the right to decide its own destiny without any intervention, Mexico and France will try to promote a dialogue to solve the Salvadoran problem through the political process."

The organizers of the meetings said that the attitude of Mexico and France "is a clique disguised as political solidarity and for the purpose of exerting pressure on the Salvadoran Government to give up or yield in its struggle against Marxism by accepting what they describe as dialogue."

Reportedly, the first meeting will be held in Santa Ana. All the productive and patriotic sectors of the western area will be invited to attend.

VENCEREMOS APPEALS TO HONDURANS TO STAY OUT

PA052242 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In 1870 in Trujillo, Honduras, William Walker was executed. He had wanted to annex the Central American republics to the United States. Today, infernal forces of domination are again looming over Central America. This shows the historical continuity of imperialist aggression against our people. Yesterday, there were the landings by marines, the gunboats that bombed our towns, the loans from the bankers, the taxes, interests, the United Fruit and transnational banks squeezing the sweat and the blood out of our Central American people; there were the mine companies taking our gold, the wealth of our land, away and leaving the miners with sick lungs.

Today, Reagan's irresponsible warmongering policy is using its tentacles to continue spending the blood of the Hondurans in defending its political and economic interests.

Following the trip taken by Duarte and Gutierrez to Tegucigalpa, the acts of aggression against the Salvadoran people have increased. From (Marcadas), Honduras, Honduran forces entered the town of San Fernando. The military-Christian Democratic junta's planes used Honduran air space in maneuvers to bomb Perquin. Now, Honduran Army forces in our territory have ambushed an FMLN patrol, causing the death of two companeros: Commander (Carlos Garcia Hernandez), platoon chief, and fighter (Juan Antonio Hernandez). This action took place in the municipality of Perquin, in the village of El Paraiso, Morazan Department.

This new action proves that there are sectors in Honduras that are being used as tools of imperialist intervention, to involve the sister nation in the war being waged in El Salvador in our just war against 50 years of oppression and misery.

We must also mention in this analysis the Salvadoran oligarchy's economic interests in Honduran industrial and banking sectors. These interests are causing their pawns in Honduras to use the Honduran Army to aid the shaky Salvadoran dictatorship, to safeguard Salvadoran oligarchic interests, which have acted hungrily and with great voracity against the Honduran economy and Honduran national interests.

At a time when the Hondurans are making efforts to solve their economic problems and to find democratic solutions, reactionary sectors are trying to defeat the aspirations of the Honduran people by involving them in the Salvadoran conflict.

Honduran brothers: Our repeated appeal goes out to political parties, institutions, labor unions, to the people of Honduras, to prevent the Salvadoran oligarchy and imperialism from using Honduras to attack the Salvadoran people. Don't let a single drop of Honduran blood be used to defend foreign and interventionist interests.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Southeastern Front: 28 Aug

PA041923 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[War bulletin released by the (Sammy Anarquina) Southeastern Front; place and date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1930 on 28 August, our forces briefly occupied the Santa Julia neighborhood in the city of San Miguel. A 20-minute meeting was held with the townspeople, who contributed 50 colones to our cause. A soldier captured during the occupation was briefed on the country's political and military situation and later released.

At 2000 the same day, the storehouse of a foreign chemical company, located 500 meters from a Shell gasoline station, was sabotaged with grenades. Our forces did not suffer any casualties.

At 2005 on 28 August, the tanks of the Tropigas Company, owned by Manuel Cruz, were sabotaged. They are located on the highway to the coast, 3 km from San Miguel, between (Lirio) and San Miguel.

Southeastern Front: 30 Aug

PA041448 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[War bulletin released by the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 30 August, an FMLN platoon seized the farm owned by Raul Cordero on the slopes of Chaparrastique Volcano, Las Lomitas canton. After gaining control, the farm's important storehouses were raided and weapons and war supplies were found. One .30-30 rifle, one FAL rifle, one .22 magnum rifle, one M-1 carbine, one [word indistinct] submachinegun, two hand grenades, one communications radio, three knapsacks, four [word indistinct], among them that of a Salvadoran Army officer, three caps, one beret and one photograph of a U.S. officer, were all seized. A girl about 17 years old was found in a sealed room. She had been kidnapped in San Salvador.

Officers of San Miguel's 3d Infantry Brigade used to meet at this farm with Death Squad members and a U.S. adviser. On several occasions political prisoners were kept here after being kidnapped.

Two Death Squad members, identified as (Alcibio Tempira) and Pastor Benavides, were executed during this operation. The installations were burned in the end. The entire operation lasted 2 hours and 30 minutes, after which our forces withdrew without any problems.

United to fight until the final victory. If Vietnam and Nicaragua won, El Salvador will win.

Chemical Weapons Reported

PA041642 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] We will now establish contact with the firing line at the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, where Commander (Jose de Jesus Barrera) will report on the use of chemical weapons that imperialism gave the dictatorship.

[Begin relay] Yes, companero, [words indistinct] explanation of the war materiel the enemy is using. We are at the [name indistinct] detour, where [words indistinct] enemy forces were firing anti-aircraft gun battery and 50-cal. machineguns. Then the anti-aircraft gun battery launched grenades (?that exploded) and the pellets that fell out of them [words indistinct] intoxicated with pain, vomitting and diarrhea, over.

[Question] Could you tell us when the enemy used these chemical weapons which caused the vomitting and diarrhea in our companeros? Over.

[Answer] This occurred on Friday the 15th [as heard; presumably Friday, 14 August] at approximately 1600, when enemy reinforcements were coming to Perquin. Over.

[Question] Companero, what were the specific effects that this chemical bomb had on our combatants? Over.

[Answer] Some six companeros were affected by the enemy grenades. They had diarrhea and vomitting and some of them are still feeling sick. Our brigade companeros gave them medicine, but they have not improved. One of them is discharging blood.

[Question] Thank you for this information, which confirms that the dictatorship is using chemical weapons throughout the country in its war to exterminate our people. Our companeros in Guazapa had already revealed these bombs, which cause alterations in the bodies of the people affected by these gases, which imperialism gave to the dictatorship in the sophisticated war against our people.

Western Front: 25-31 Aug

PA051845 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Now Radio Venceremos establishes contact with Santa Ana Department and our companeros of the Feliciano Ama Western Front, who provide us with an important war communique. Go ahead, Santa Ana.

[Begin relay] War communique from the Feliciano Ama Western Front:

On Tuesday, 25 August, an FMLN sabotage squad destroyed six utility poles that transmit electricity from Santa Ana to Coatepeque and El Congo. The operation was carried out at 2030.

On Wednesday, 26 August, a utility pole of the [word indistinct] power plant of Santa Ana, which supplies electricity to an area of this city, was also destroyed. The operation took place at 2030.

On Thursday, 27 August, as our forces were preparing to destroy a utility pole that carries energy to [words indistinct] in Santa Barbara neighborhood, a clash with Death Squad elements occurred. One of the Death Squad assassins was killed in the clash. This took place at 2000. Our forces withdrew without difficulty.

On 29 August, an FMLN command detonated a bomb in the home of a loyal collaborator of the Death Squad, (Billy Rodriguez Moe). The operation took place at 2000 in the city of Santa Ana.

On 30 August, another FMLN command detonated a bomb at 1900, again in the city of Santa Ana. The explosion took place in the home of another Death Squad collaborator, (Rafael Lara) [words indistinct] Dr (Francisco Bolanos Flenos).

On 31 August, an FMLN squad erected a barricade using vehicles. This took place at 1800, on the Pan American Highway, near the Santa Leonor neighborhood in the city of Santa Ana. Shortly afterwards, there was a fight with National Guardsmen who were in civilian clothes. One guardsman was wounded. We had no casualities.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [end relay]

Central Front: 21-Aug-2 Sep

PA061856 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[War bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front covering activities from 21 August to 3 September; date not given; signed by Commander (Alejandro Montenegro]

[Text] On 21 August at 1900, guerrilla commands sabotaged the power substation at [word indistinct] Avenue South destroying part of the substation and cutting power in a sector of the capital.

On 24 August at 0800, a commando group sabotaged the Yankee transnational Tropigas, locaged on 8th Avenue South and Oriente Street, practically destroying shop installations and part of the stadium installations nearby.

On 25 August at 0430 a commando group sabotaged a high-tension tower at Cerron Grande which provides electricity for San Salvador. This action took place at Tonacatepeque jurisdiction. The tower was destroyed and power was cut off in a large sector of the capital throughout the day.

On the same date, 25 August, three utility poles were destroyed in various points of the capital, two on the northern main highway near km 4, cutting off power in a large sector of the northern part of San Salvador. Several utility poles at Colonia Escalon, (?8th) Avenue South near the Sagrada Familia School, were also sabotaged.

On 26 August at 1855, several FMLN commands exploded bombs in the homes and commercial establishments of known Death Squad and army command collaborators, including two at Talleres Sarti, on 19 August Avenue, one at the Ensambladora Salvadorena on Venezuela Boulevard, and two at two automobile agencies on Roosevelt Avenue.

In addition, sabotage was carried out against the residences of Guillermo Machon de Paz, Jose Artigas Sandoval in El Roble velopment, University Boulevard, a member of the Death Squad whose last name is (Barraza) on 25th Street East, and (Placida Moran de Molara), on 19th Street West, a known Death Squad collaborator.

On 29 August, the residence of (Wilfredo Navarrete), another collaborator of the Death Squad, was sabotaged. The home is located on Juan Mora Street in the Costa Rica district. Other sabotage was carried out at the residence of the owners of [Name of establishment indistinct], in downtown San Salvador.

On 30 August at 1900, the residence of Col (Rodolfo, Roque Medina), in Santa Fe district, was sabotaged.

On 31 August at 1915, the residence of Juan Martinez Dominguez was sabotaged. He is a collaborator with the dictatorship. The residence is located in the (Bonanza) neighborhood, in Ayutuxtepeque. Also on the same day, the residence of the fascist officer was sabotaged near the Jardin Bowling Alley.

On 2 September at 1910, three bombs were placed at the Selectos Supermarkets and two others at the Salvadoran Bank, near the Flor Blanca Stadium.

All these operations were carried out simultaneously by guerrilla commands and caused considerable losses, as all targets were destroyed.

United until final victory! Revolution or death! we will win! If Vietnam won, El Salvador shall win!

Captured Soldiers' Appeal

PA070025 (clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text of letter sent by FMLN war prisoners to Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia--read by announcer]

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia: We, the undersigned, have written you in surprise and concern, because we have heard in radio broadcasts that you have denied our existence as prisoners of war.

We are part of the armed forces and were taken prisoners as such [words indistinct]. The refusal of our existence as prisoners of war makes us fear for our personal safety and lives when we are turned over to the International Red Cross. [words indistinct] the Salvadoran people and our comrades-in-arms that the FMLN guerrillas have expressed their determination to turn us over to the International Red Cross, the only condition being that the international press be present as a means of guaranteeing respect for our lives and to allow this international organization to fulfill its humanitarian task in regard to us.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, we ask you to authorize the International Red Cross to receive us with full guarantees from the FMLN which is holding us prisoner.

We hereby inform the Salvadoran people of our decision to abstain from rejoining the ranks of the armed forces and of our petition to the International Red Cross to take us out of the country. This decision is irrevocable because we believe this is the only way in which we can guarantee the safety of our lives.

This letter is signed by Sgt Mario Astenio Chicas Gomez and Privates (Jose Luis Sandoval Gonzalez), (Luis Alonso Torres), (Pablo Arana Pacheco), (Santos Diegos Diaz Enriquez), (Pedro Ernesto Lopez Martinez), (Juan Antonio Penate Martinez), (Juan Carlos Chinchilla), captured on 16 August 1981 at La Joya canton, Morazan Department.

GUATEMALA

TRADE RELATIONS WITH UK BROKEN OFF OVER BELIZE

PA072307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--According to a Guatemalan Foreign Ministry announcement, the Guatemalan Government broke trade relations with the United Kingdom today as a result of the "unilateral" independence that London has granted to Belize.

Political groups had recently urged the government to break trade relations with the United Kingdom, but President Romeo Lucas Garcia had declared that there would not be such a break.

Guatemala broke diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom during the 1960's also because of the dispute over Belize, and these relations have not been resumed.

Several Guatemalan political groups have recently been demanding that President Lucas Garcia seize the goods and properties of British citizens in Guatemala. THis confiscation has not been implemented yet.

Belize is a British colony that will recieve its independence from the United Kingdom on 21 September despite Guatemalan claims over that territory which are over a century old.

Consulates, Border Closed

PA080032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government, which today broke trade relations with Great Britain over the independence granted by that country to Belize, will close its consulates in London and Belmopan, the capital of Belize. The Guatemalan Government today also closed the border with Belize.

Communique on Consular Breaks

PA080236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The following is the text of the communique issued this afternoon by the Guatemalan Government to announce its break in consular relations with Great Britain:

"In view of the unilateral independence that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has announced that it will grant on 21 September to the territory of Belize, the Guatemalan Government, through its Foreign Ministry, announces that it has decided to consider its consular relations with Great Britain finished as of today.

"For this reason, it has ordered the closing of the Guatemalan Consulates in Belize; it has cancelled recognition of the British Consulate in Guatemala and has ordered the closing of the British Consulate in Guatemala City, as well as that of the other British Consulates in this republic.

"It is announced that as of this date, Guatemala will not permit any relations or trade of any kind between individuals or involving goods with Belize and that it will treat as absolutely closed borders to the areas guarded by British military forces. Therefore, all traffic from or to Belize is banned. No boat or aircraft will be able to stop or engage in loading or unloading trade in Belize and then come on to Guatemala. No boat or aircraft departing from Guatemala will be able to head for Belize.

"Belizean students with scholarships from the Guatemalan Government must leave this country no later than 14 September 1981. British subjects, including Belizeans resident in Guatemala, will be offered the protection prescribed by our laws and for their own personal safety, they are urged to act prudently.

"Guatemala will not recognize Belize's independence, both because of its rights in connection with that territory, and because the matter is currently the object of a territorial controversy with Great Britain which has not yet been resolved. This independence is not internationally legitimate in accordance with Article 33 of the UN charter. Proclaiming independence without first having resolved that controversy is an illegitimate act, contrary to the UN charter.

"Guatemala, 7 September 1981"

Groups Call For Demonstration

PA060450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0054 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize, the "Urge Belize" organization and the National Patriotic Committee [Comite Patriotico Nacional] have called for a mass popular demonstration to protest the independence of Belize. Through a joint communique released today, the three Guatemalan organizations have called upon the people to "carry out a patriotic demonstration rejecting the United Kingdom and the United Nations for the theft of Belize." The demonstration against the independence of Belize has been called for Monday, 14 September, the day before the celebration of the independence of Central America, which is also a national holiday in Guatemala.

Bomb at Mexican Embassy

PA071927 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Two men on a motorcycle today hurled a bomb against the home of Rafael Macedo, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, causing property damage. Firemen who quickly went to the diplomatic mission said that a low-powered bomb exploded in one of the embassy gardens.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported that police vigilance has been increased both at the home and office of the Mexican ambassador in order to avoid a recurrence of this kind.

Political circles said that the bomb may have been thrown by some rightwing political sector to protest Mexico's recognition of the independence of Belize, which will be declared unilaterally by Great Britain on 21 September. Belize is still a British colony and Guatemala has been claiming its territory for more than a century.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO, FRANCE NOT TO END

Foreign Minister on Mexico

PA052257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan foreign minister, announced today that Guatemala will not break relations with Mexico following that country's recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas. Castillo Valdez said: "There is no reason for our country's government to consider the possibility of breaking or cooling the good relations we maintain with our neighbor to the north."

The foreign minister was responding to several requests from Guatemalan political sectors for a break in diplomatic or trade relations with Mexico due to the Mexican-French recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas as a "representative political force."

Castillo Valdez said that the Guatemalan Government has not issued a statement on the French-Mexican declaration, "in keeping with its international policy of noninterference in the affairs of other states." He said: "Guatemala will not interfere in the affairs of Mexico or France and likewise expects other states not to interfere in our country's internal affairs."

The foreign minister said that "there has been no cooling in the good relations between Guatemala and Mexico following the postponement of the meeting that the two presidents, Romeo Lucas Garcia and Jose Lopez Portillo, were to have held tomorrow Saturday on Guatemalan territory." He added: "The two presidents' meeting was suspended by agreement between them, in accord with their interests."

Several Guatemalan sectors spoke up today to demand that the government break relations with the Mexican Government because of the French-Mexican declaration oi El Salvador. Former Guatemalan president Carlos Arana Osorio, the current leader of the opposition Nationalist Authentic Central, said today that "Guatemala should break all of its relations with Mexico due to its barefaced interference in El Salvador's affairs." In the sixties, Arana Osorio wiped out local guerrillas in the northeastern departments.

From another quarter, fromer vice president Mario Sandoval Alarcon, the current presidential candidate of the anticommunist opposition party, National Liberation Movement, also demanded a break in diplomatic and trade relations with Mexico.

On the other hand, Jorge Palmieri, the Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, said that Guatemala should maintain its relations with Mexico and that Guatemalan producers are currently reaping benefits through their trade with the Mexicans.

Congressional Leader on France

PA061546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (AFP)--Relations between Guatemala and France continue to be "cordial," despite official criticism of the French-Mexican recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas as a representative political group, congress president Jorge Bonilla Lopez has said here.

Bonilla issued his statement in commenting on a visit to Guatemala by two French parliamenarians, Pierre Guidoni and Jacques Baumen, who are here on a mission of "rapprochement." Deputy Jorge Bonilla said the "arrival of the parliamentarians is welcome and timely in view of the current political circumstances. This will permit us to exchange views."

The French legislators are still in Guatemala, and in a telephone interview yesterday with AFP, Pierre Guidoni said he felt "much at home" in the country, but refused to make any comment on the French-Mexican announcement.

He explained, however, that "our visit is merely to further the friendly bonds between the two countries, and added that they had "not yet decided what other countries" they would visit after Guatemala.

Signing of Document Confirmed

PA042257 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2030 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The minister of foreign relations has confirmed that along wtih other Latin American nations, Guatemala has signed a document that expresses rejection of the Mexican-French agreement, which recognizes the representative force of El Salvador's subversive movements.

As is known, the rejection of this French-Mexican agreement was proposed by Venezuela and Colombia. Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Honduras, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala were signatories.

The crux of the document signed by nine Latin American countries is that the decision by Mexico and France to recognize El Salvador's guerrillas as a representative revolutionary force could provoke foreign intervention and cause the conflict in this country to be worsened.

PRN'S MALDONADO WILL NOT MEET U.S. DELEGATES

PA041905 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Aug 81 p 14

[Text] Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, presidential candidate for the Nationalist Renovating Party, PNR, turned down an invitation to meet with a U.S. official delegation headed by two congressmen which arrived in the country yesterday.

The political leader stated that these kinds of meetings with persons who, although they come with good intentions, have turned into delegations investigating the Guatemalan situation, are not considered appropriate. He stated that these types of visits have to be made with maximum discretion and that they can be welcome if and when they keep in mind that it is up to us Guatemalans to solve our own problems.

I don't sympathize with the idea of appearing before senate investigations or before investigating delegations, reiterated Maldonado Aguirre when he stated that the PNR is considering the advantage of sending a representative to join the group of political parties forming in response to the arrival of that delegation.

We appreciate the visitors' interest in human rights and in our political electoral process, added Maldonado Aguirre, but they must be assured that Guatemalans will act with courage and honesty in the political situation in which we are living.

MLN PROCLAIMS VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA072056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Deputy Lionel Sisniega Otero, former combatant of the army of liberation, which in 1954 overthrew the leftwing government of Col Jacobo Arbenz, has been proclaimed a Guatemalan vice presidential candidate by the opposition anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN).

Sisniega Otero will be the running mate of MLN presidential candidate Mario Sandoval Alarcon, another veteran anticommunist leader in this country.

HONDURAS

ELVIR CRITICIZES FRENCH-MEXICAN DECLARATION

PA060104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Sep (AFP)--Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra reiterated here today "the Honduran policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states" and censured the decision by France and Mexico to recognize the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador.

The foreign secretary announced that the Central American foreign ministers would "probably" meet with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, when the UN General Assembly convenes in New York city, to discuss the economic aid plan for Central America and the Caribbean.

On Tuesday Elvir Sierra signed a joint declaration with Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and El Salvador condemning the step taken by France and Mexico.

The foreign secretary said that "there are many viewpoints regarding El Salvador. Honduras' stand is that it is up to the Salvadoran people alone to determine their own destiny."

"Honduras has adopted a political attitude that cannot bring negative results in the friendly relations we maintain with France and Mexico. The interests of many countries are linked to the Salvadoran situation; we only wish to affirm our total neutrality in that country's domestic conflict," he added.

Elvir Sierra also mentioned that "both Venezuela and Mexico are seeking more direct influence in the Central American countries, and I believe that they are succeeding."

The foreign secretary has just returned from a tour of Argentina, Chile, Venezuela and Brazil, where he was seeking technical and economic support for several Honduran development projects.

NICARAGUAN, HONDURAN OFFICERS HOLD MEETING

PA052130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--A Honduran Army spokesman reported today that a meeting between Honduran and Nicaraguan military officers was held this week at the Las Manos border area.

According to the source, Col Victorio Sanchez of Honduras and Commander Ulises Pichardo of Nicaragua held a meeting on Thursday in which they discussed strictly military matters, in a very cordial manner, for the benefit of both countries. The source added that at the same time, a tractor that had been stolen by a Nicaraguan a few days earlier was returned to the Nicaraguan revolutionary authorities.

Colonel Sanchez denied that Honduran territory was being used by former Somozist guardsmen as a base for training for a counterrevolutionary invasion. Sanchez said: We conducted relevant inquiries when I learned from the press that there were training camps at some points on the border. We learned that some farmers had hired a large number of Somozist exiles and that as many as 50 had gathered in some areas as a result, giving rise to the belief that they were receiving training and in preparation for a counterrevolution.

The Honduran military officer said in conclusion that relations between the Honduran Armed Forces and the Sandinist People's Army are frank and are marked by a cordial understanding.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT UNCOVERS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

PA050350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0332 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government announced tonight the discovery of a counterrevolutionary plot and the arrest of 12 persons, including Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Leonel Poveda Sediles. The government indicated that "the conspiracy has been unraveled," after a careful investigation of the last details was completed today.

Arrested Plotters Listed

PA050357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0140 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Interior Ministry in Managua on 4 September, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry propaganda and press office reports the arrest of Leonel Poveda Sediles, Mario Aviles Saenz, Hector Sanchez Arguello, Adolfo Chamorro Cesar, Carlos Abaunza Cabezas, Alfredo Mendieta Artola, Secundino Chavez Rodriguez, Emilio Torres Duarte, Reimundo Torres Suarez, Julio Ramirez Bermudez, Mauricio Castillo Sanchez and Vicente Godoy Martinez. They were arrested for their involvement in a counterrevolutionary plot, which was dismantled once all of the information on the plot had been compiled. The Interior Ministry will continue reporting details of the plot to the people. With regard to this case, only officially approved information can be released to the public.

Junta Member Promises Details

PA062110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, author and a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said that the plot uncovered last Friday in this country "is of large proportions." He added that details of the plot will be released to the public in the next few days, but he did not say anymore than what the Interior Ministry already reported on 4 September.

VISITING PANAMANIANS ATTEND STATE COUNCIL MEETING

PA041621 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] an official delegation of the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, the president of this Nicaraguan colegislative body, explained to the members of the Panamanian delegation the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the Sandinist revolution. The delegation arrived in our country yesterday for an official visit.

Commander Nunez also mentioned the threats and attacks on Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduran territory and stressed the efforts of the State Council to protect peace and stability in Central America. Commander Nunez pointed out the U.S. Government's hostile policy toward the Nicaraguan process, which is demonstrated by the U.S. ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, which grants Colombia rights over a portion of Nicaraguan territory.

This morning Commander Nunez greeted the delegation from the Panamanian National Assembly, who were invited to attend today's State Council activities. The delegation, headed by Climaco Quijada, is made up of 14 members from different Panamanian organizations, peasant and ethnic groups, and members of Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Speaking before the State Council, Companero Franklin Mezua, a member of the delegation, thanked the Nicaraguans and their revolutionary leaders for their hospitality.

[Begin recording] In Panama we have to learn from you; also [words indistinct] at this moment when we are (?having) to strengthen our revolutionary process to ensure the definitive handing over of the canal by the imperialists to the people of Panama, and to carry out the revolutionary programs for the benefit of the downtrodden masses of the historically oppressed peoples.

Also, in this dear country, in this process, in this revolutionary government of Nicaragua, we want to express our [word indistinct] and our respect, and the fact that in the future we will try to maintain Latin American unity through our governments, the representatives of the peoples of Latin America and the world. Thank you again, thank you, people of Nicaragua, who have greeted us with all the affection and with all the brotherhood of this dear Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

The enemies of Nicaragua are the enemies of Panama and we will consider any aggression against Nicaragua, or any people of Latin America, as an aggression against the people of Panama. With these words the vice president of the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, Climaco Quijada, pointed out this afternoon the quality of the friendship and fraternal ties between the two countries. He and 12 other members of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives explained to a group of newsmen the quality of the popular power carried out by the Panamanian revolution led by General Torrijos. Among the 13 members of the assembly there are 3 Indian corregimiento representatives belonging to the Indian tribes of Panama such as the Kuna, Choco, and Guaymi.

Companero Climaco Quijada pointed out the desire to maintain a permanent dialogue with the people and leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. We present some of Companero Quijada's statements:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of Panama, of our people and of our government, we want to thank the people of Nicaragua for this tribute rendered to our leader who died tragically and who was a leader not only of Panama but of Nicaragua and all the peoples of the world who are struggling for their liberation. We cannot belittle the impression that we will take with us of these revolutionary people, of these people who have made sacrifices and given a large social quota for the advancement of the Nicaraguan revolution.

We know of the great difficulties these people encountered and the great battles they waged, because our general was a faithful follower and great sympathizer of the struggle for liberty of the Nicaraguan people. We cannot but inherit the concerns of General Torrijos and keep them permanently in each of our trenches, with the hopes that our peoples will achieve their final goal. [end recording]